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STATE ELECTION, AUGUST 1, 1859.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. BERNARD MAGOFFIN,

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HON. LINN BOYD,
of McKean.

AUDITOR,
GRANT GREENE,
of Henderson.

TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
of Franklin.

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PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
JAMES P. RATES,
of Franklin.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
of Franklin.

LOUISVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

A Question and an Answer about Disunion.

If Congress, on due application, shall refuse to legislate for the protection of the rights of the property in the Territories, will the organ here advise "Southerners" to "stay in the Union or go out of it?" The question is a civil one, will the organ give a civil answer to it?—*Louisville Journal.*

When the Democracy under the Administration of James Jefferson, in 1851, took charge of this Government, the Union consisted of sixteen States and three Territories, all together covering an area of 817,837 square miles, and containing a population of 5,000,000. Since that time the Democracy have admitted seventeen new States into the Union, and added to the Union vast territorial possessions, covering an area of 2,136,500 square miles, and a population of 23,000,000. These additions to the Union were of the time the Democracy in the following order of time:

Under Thomas Jefferson the State of Ohio was admitted in 1802, and the vast Territory of Louisiana purchased in 1804.

Under James Madison the State of Louisiana was admitted in 1804, and Indiana in 1800.

Under James Monroe the State of Mississippi was admitted in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, Missouri in 1820, and Florida purchased in 1821.

Under Andrew Jackson the State of Michigan was admitted in 1836, and Arkansas the same year.

Under James K. Polk the States of Texas, Iowa, and Florida were admitted in 1845, Wisconsin in 1846, and California, Utah, and New Mexico purchased in 1845.

California was admitted into the Union as a State in 1850, under a Whig President, but a Democratic Congress did the work, and a Democratic Administration acquired the territory which then became a State.

Under James Buchanan, the State of Minnesota was admitted in 1858, and Oregon in 1859.

It thus appears that during a period of 58 years the Democracy have more than doubled the number of States that witnessed the inauguration of Jefferson; that they have more than doubled the area of the Union as it existed when they came into power under Jefferson, and that during this enlargement and strengthening of the Union, the population of the country has increased from five to thirty millions.

Such are the glorious deeds of the Democracy, and we are Democrats. We are not sure, therefore, that it is a civil question to ask us if we would be for going out of the Union under any circumstances, after the Democracy have thus made the Union. In deed, the question seems to us to be anything but a civil one. It is decidedly barbarous. It does not deserve a civil answer, but we shall nevertheless respond to it, just as if it were a civil question from a civil source, though it is really neither the one nor the other.

For nearly three-quarters of a century there has been going on in this country an unjust Free Nigger movement against those who think it right and proper in the sight of God and man to hold slaves. This movement may be said to have received a legislative form in 1787, when Congress passed an ordinance forever excluding slavery from the Territory now occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. This ordinance was unjust to the South, from the fact that it prevented Southerners from going into any part of 218,426 square miles of territory with their slaves. And this injustice was the greater from the fact that all this territory was properly the abode of slavery, because it was a part of Virginia.

From this time until the year 1820, a period of forty-three years, when the great Missouri question arose, the Free Nigger movement directed itself against the admission of new slave States into the Union, and against the acquisition of Territory destined to be the abode of slavery.

In the meantime, however, five new slave States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, were admitted, and the vast Territory known as Louisiana, large enough for three times as many more States, was purchased of France.

In 1820, however, the South sustained her second great loss from the Free Nigger movement.—This loss was caused by the Free Nigger movement, Missouri Compromise. By this compromise the Missouri Territory was to be excluded from the territory north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and by it Southerners lost the privilege of going into the Territories of Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, and Oregon, where slavery then existed. It excluded slavery absolutely from 597,779 square miles of territory, and only permitted it to be continued, but not to be extended. It was, therefore, as eight to one against the South, and was as all to nothing against the South if the 119,578 square miles could not be retained.

At the time this showed that the North did not intend the South to retain the 119,578 square miles south of 36 deg. 30 min. Although the Missouri Compromise had been entered into in 1820, and the State of Missouri was thereby to come into the Union as a slave State, the very next year, when the State applied for admission, with a pro-slavery constitution, as according to the terms of the compromise, her admission was opposed by a formidable Free Nigger party from the North, eighty Northerners voting against it.

Again, when Arkansas proposed to come into the Union in 1836 as a slave State according to the Missouri Compromise, fifty-two of these Northern Free Niggerites voted against it.

And when Texas was to be admitted as a slave State, we had seventy-four of the same Northern Free Niggerites voting against it in spite of the Missouri Compromise. It is hardly necessary to say that while all this Free Nigger nonsense was going on, the South stood by the Missouri Compromise, and voted for the admission of free States north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., while the North did not stand by it and vote for the slave States south of that line.

And so with the admission of Florida, in 1845. The purchase of this Territory was opposed in 1801 by Northern Free Niggerites, because it was the abode of slavery. The organization of this acquisition as a slave Territory was opposed for the same reason; its admission into the Union as a slave State was opposed by them from 1836 until 1845, when Iowa could be seen in a free State to balance the influence of Florida in the Senate, and finally upon the direct question of admitting this new slave State, forty-six Northern Free Niggerites voted against it in spite of the Missouri Compromise.

In 1846, however, the Free Nigger movement combined the two great enemies of the South into one arch-enemy. The Missouri Compromise was in force over the vast Territory of Oregon (including Washington), but the ordinance of 1820 was also enforced. This consolidated aggressive movement was designed to make sure out of the freedom of 908,023 square miles of territory.

During this year, however, we acquired California, New Mexico and Utah by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Of this acquisition of 925,177 square miles of territory, which the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which led to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise after it had wrought the prolific mischief of thirty-four years and lost to the South an empire such as the Caspian knew not. When the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized in 1854, the Missouri restriction was repealed, and it was agreed as the South understood it, to let all future States come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people thereof at the time of adopting their Constitution should prefer.

This understanding, however, like that of the Missouri Compromise, was entered into in bad faith by the North. The very first opportunity that occurred for testing this faith proved that the North intended the wording of the Utah and New Mexico act of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as a jugglery. Kansas applied for admission into the Union as a slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, and every Northern Democrat and Southern Know Nothings, voted against the admission. This proves that the agreement between the North and the South, as set forth in the Utah-New Mexico act, and the Kansas-Nebraska act, was a jugglery on the part of the North. When these Northern jugglers said the Territories should come into the Union as States with or without slavery, as the people thereof pleased, they meant thereby to fix up a way for emigrant aid societies, and such agencies, to quarrel enough squatter sovereigns in the Territories to determine the Free Nigger character of a new State long before its application for admission into the Union. That such was their meaning is placed beyond a doubt by the subsequent declarations of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, author of this juggling Kansas-Nebraska act. This great man now contends that a Territorial Legislature may rightfully pass laws not only to slavery, or to non-slavery, but to slavery and non-slavery, and to let the people of the Territory decide. This was not the understanding of the South when the Utah-New Mexico act of 1850, or the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 was adopted. The South understood by these measures that the Territories were to remain open to the settlement of slave owners upon an equal footing with free owners, and that there was to be no interference with slave owners with any other property, and that slaves were to receive no less protection than any other property, at least until the Territory applied for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. At the time of admission the South was willing for the new State to be free or slave, and this was the understanding.

Well, now, as Southerners are tired of all such proceedings as these we have named. We want no more 1787 ordinances, no more Missouri restrictions, no more juggling acts of Congress, no more platforms with one meaning for the North and another for the South. We have been imposed upon by these things long enough. Our eyes are now fully open, and we want to see things as they are, and not as they are made to appear. It is to be confined within its present limits until it can be abolished or starved out, and if the constitutional rights of the South are no longer to be acknowledged and regarded, then the sooner that the thing is understood the better it will be for all concerned. Any improvement upon the Free Nigger movement of the last few years must drive the South out of the Union, and although we now are not of the opinion that the refusal to grant adequate protection to slavery in the Territories may make perfectly clear what is now very dark. And we can assure the editor of the Louisville Journal that his proposed union with the Black Republicans will very much facilitate the separation of the North from the South. In any event, we are not of the opinion that the South is to go out of the Union until we have sufficient assurance that the editor of the Louisville Journal and all his confederates will go to the Northern division, and dwell among his more congenial allies instead of remaining in the South, to which he has always been, and ever must continue to be, a curse.

When, therefore, the North refuses by a sectional vote in Congress, to grant such protection to slavery as the South is entitled to by the Constitution, and recognised by the official interpretation of that sacred instrument by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and the editor of the Journal assures us that he will gather together his followers in the Southern States, and take up his future abode with his confederates in the Southern division after a dissolution, we shall then think that the North has further national sympathy with the South, and that it will be self-defence to inaugurate a Southern Republic. We think that the principles we advocate lead to this conclusion; and believing that these principles are based upon eternal truth and the inalienable rights of the South, we shall pursue them to their logical and legal end at all hazards. Such is our position, and we are not therefrom to infer that we, who are for the Union under the Constitution, but not in violation of the Constitution, are fire-eaters or Disunionists—if the latter term be more expressive of his insidious slander—he can make the most of it.

We trust that the editor of the Journal is satisfied with this civil answer to the question he has been pleased to term civil.

Admirable Logic.

1st. Congress has the Constitutional power to protect the property in the Territories.

2d. It is the duty of Congress to protect slave property.

3d. But Congress ought not to do its duty.

Or, in a line:

IT IS THE DUTY OF CONGRESS NOT TO DO ITS DUTY!

That plain, pointed, and perspicuous, and respectfully dedicated to our erring brethren of the Yeoman and Statesman.

Madame Basco's "Starring Wonders," at Masonic Temple, on Monday, May 8th. Particulars soon.

A VENERABLE LAWYER.—Daniel O'Connell, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and in the fourth of his practice at the bar, in Central New York, has been admitted to the bar during General Washington's administration, and has been in active practice under fifty Presidents of the United States, and under twenty-two Governors of New York State. His constituents are five millions of New York civil code of procedure. Mr. O. is said to have been sorely a day in the life of the State, and as a common lawyer and special reader, is without equal in the Empire State. In the midst of constant changes, his readiness of purpose is worthy of a passing notice.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

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NOTICE.—Ladies who have not yet supplied themselves with goods for the spring and summer, will find at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, a large and varied assortment of every description of Dress Goods. He received this morning by express a choice assortment of Silk and Lace Mantles, Silk Robes, small check Silks, Berge, Organdies, and Grenadine Robes, Travelling Dresses, Parasols, Lawns, Jaconets, Organdie Muslins, Foulard Silks, Silk Pans, Bayaderes, Embroidered Muslins, Fans, Grenadine Shawls, and Scarfs. This house has always enjoyed the reputation of keeping the richest and most desirable Goods to be found in this or any other Southern market. Stock, southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets.

LAKE AND SILK MANTLES.—A full and rich assortment of elegant Mantles are now just opened at Martin & Penion's, 96 Fourth street, near Market, who are also in receipt of another supply of elegant Silks, Berge and Organdies, Jaconets, Parasols, Lawns, and Plain Country materials. Lace Mantles and Points; Silk Mitts and Kid Gloves, Parasols and Fans, Silk and Stella Shawls, Embroideries and Laces, White Goods, Illusions and French Scarves, Travelling Dresses and Duets, Moulding Goods; in a word, a full replenishing of every thing needed.

MAKING CLOTHES.—The most elegant plain Mantles, in all the latest styles, carried out, fur, cambric, &c. It removes all spots and stains made by liquors, acids or oil. Call on J. B. SEATON'S, 101 Main street, for sale at.

THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS SHIRTS AND TIGHTS.

SILK TIGHTS, flesh, pearl and brown; Worsted Tights, black and brown; Worsted Tights, brown, black, yellow and red; Cotton and Woolen Tights, assorted; Opera Stockings, black, white, yellow and red; Gold and Silver Spangles, No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ROBES.—Just received—6 extra fine Cashmere Robes, dark gray, new style; 6 fine Delaine Robes; 101 Main street.

VALISES.—Just received, a few dozen new style Valises for sale cheap at

RAISINS.—In whole, half and quarter boxes, received this day for sale by

PUMPS.—Just received, a few dozen new style Pumps for sale by

PICKLES.—Just received, a few dozen new style Pickles for sale by

SODA.—Just received, a few dozen new style Soda for sale by

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